

Hiroshi HARA*: Critical notes on some specimens of
East-Asiatic plants in foreign herbaria (8)

原 寛*: 欧米にある東亜植物基準標本の検討 (8)

20) **Deutzia scabra** Thunberg. It is certain that in 1781 & 84 Thunberg first described *D. scabra* based on a mixture of two different species. For that reason, Nakai (1921) and Makino (1949) abandoned the name *D. scabra*, and adopted *D. crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. and *D. Sieboldiana* Maxim. for each species. *Deutzia scabra*, however, has been used for *D. Sieboldiana* by such authors as Sieb. et Zucc. (1835), Maxim. (1867), Suringar (1931), and on the contrary, it was used for *D. crenata* by Koernicke (1867), Schneider (1905), Rehder (1911 & 49), and Ohwi (1953).

In the Thunberg's herbarium at Uppsala, there are three sheets (α , β and γ) of *D. scabra*. The specimen α (Fig. 7) consisting of two flowering branches belongs to the same species as *D. Sieboldiana*, whereas the specimens β and γ are identical with *D. crenata*. Some phrases in the original description especially those concerning its utility suggest *D. Sieboldiana* rather than *D. crenata*. Moreover, the figure of *D. scabra* by Thunberg in Nov. Gen. Pl. 1: t. (1781) and Fl. Jap. t. 24 (1784) seems to be drawn mainly from a flowering branch on the left side of the specimen α which is conspecific with *D. Sieboldiana*.

In 1835, Siebold and Zuccarini clearly distinguished the two species for the first time, and they retained the name *D. scabra* for *D. Sieboldiana*, and described the other species as a new one, *D. crenata*. Thus according to the present rule for selecting the type specimen, it is quite natural to designate the specimen α as the lectotype of *D. scabra* Thunb. Suringar in 1931, having examined the specimens at Uppsala, has arrived at the same conclusion, and explained it in detail in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. 43: 211 (1931) with figures, and he also remarked on the sheet α in the Thunberg herbarium that it can be considered as an authentic one.

At Leiden, there is a sterile specimen sent from Herb. Thunberg under the name *D. scabra*, and it is *D. crenata*. Also in the generic description of *Deutzia*, Thunberg stated that 'Filamenta.....sub apice emarginata bifida' or '3-cuspidata' which agree better with *D. crenata*. Without examining the specimens at Uppsala, Schneider laid so much stress on these two facts that he regarded *D. scabra* as

* Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo. 東京大学理学部植物学教室.

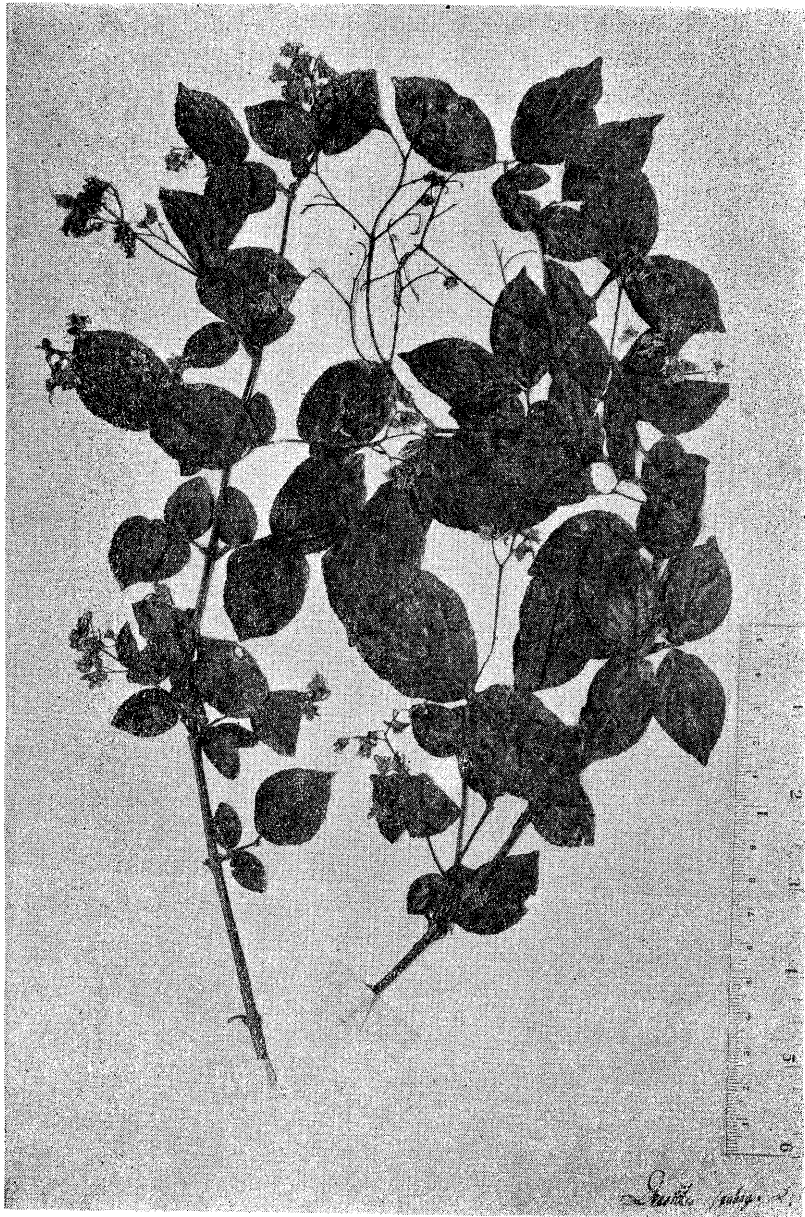


Fig. 7. *Dentzia scabra* Thunberg. The specimen α in Herb. Thunb. at Uppsala.

identical with *D. crenata*. As explained above, however, I cannot agree with his opinion, and conclude that *D. scabra* should be typified by the specimen α in the Thunberg herbarium at Uppsala.

Deutzia scabra Thunberg here defined including *D. Sieboldiana* and *D. Dipeliana*, is a pretty variable species. The lectotype of *D. scabra* (Fig. 7.) has roundish ovate leaves shortly acuminate at the top and 3-4-fid stellate hairs on both surfaces, inflorescences only with a few patent hairs, petals 4-5 mm long, and edentate filaments only partly with very minute teeth. This form seems to agree with a common form of *D. scabra* in Honshu. In the original description, Thunberg cited the locality of *D. scabra* as 'Crescit in montibus Fakoniae et regionibus adjacentibus', and he himself passed the Hakone mountains on May 27, 1776, when *D. scabra* might be in bloom. As the specimen α agrees well with that from the Hakone district, there seems to be no reason to doubt about its type locality.

In Kyushu, a race with long-pointed leaves and often with partly but distinctly dentate filaments occurs. The specimens referred to *D. scabra* by Sieb. et Zucc. at Leiden belong to this race, and might probably be collected around Nagasaki. The name *D. kiusiana* Koidz. (1921) was also given to a form of this race with a few scattered hairs, whereas *D. subvelutina* Nakai (1926) and *D. taradakensis* Nakai (1935) are densely pubescent with long patent hairs on rachis of inflorescences, calyces, and also on main nerves of leaves beneath.

Deutzia crenata Sieb. et Zucc. is also a very variable species, especially in the shape of leaves, the hairiness, and the size of flowers and capsules. The typical form illustrated in Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. 1: t. 6 (1835) is a broad-leaved one with ovate leaves, but a form (f. *angustifolia* Regel) with narrower leaves is more common. Most of specimens of *D. crenata* at Leiden is covered with minute appressed stellate hairs excepting a few scattered patent hairs on calyx-tubes and midribs of leaves beneath. But one sheet of *D. crenata* (No. 908, 234-1328 ex Hb. Sieb. at Leiden) belongs to *D. scabra*.

A form of *D. crenata* with patent hairs on main nerves on the underside of leaves was named as f. *barbinervis* Nakai, and an extreme form with leaves densely patent-hairy beneath was named as var. *heterotricha* (Rehd.) Hara. While f. *pubescens* (Mak.) has patent-hairy rachis, pedicels and calyces, although its leaves are not patent-hairy except for the midrib, and f. *lasiocarpa* Koidz. has hairy capsules. A form (f. *macrocarpa* Nakai) with large capsules attaining 5-6 mm long and 5.5-7 mm across is often found in coastal regions of western Japan, and other

extreme form, f. *hebecarpa* (Nakai) has hairy capsules about 4 mm long, and patent-hairy lower surfaces of leaves and rachis of inflorescences.

Deutzia scabra Thunberg, Nov. Gen. Pl. **1**: 20, t. (1781); in Nova Act. Soc. Sci. Upsal. **4**: 34 & 39 (1783); Fl. Jap. 185, t. 24 (1784), pro parte; emend. Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 20, t. 7, excl. fig. IV (1835)—Maximowicz, Revis. Hydrang. As. Or. 24 (1867)—Suringar in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **43**: 211, f. 1, 5 & 6 (1931)—Hara in Forskn.-mater. rör. Thunb. 66, f. 36 (1953).

var. **scabra**.

D. Sieboldiana Maximowicz, Revis. Hydrang. As. Or. 26, t. 2, fig. 19-26 (1867), p.p.—Matsum., Ind. **2** (2): 177 (1912).

D. Sieboldiana var. b. *Dippeliana* Schneider in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **13**: 177 (1904); Ill. Handb. Laubh. **1**: 379 (1905)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

'*D. Sieboldii* Koernicke' sensu Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 89 (1921), cum f. *typica* et f. *Dippeliana* (Schneid.) Nakai.

D. Sieboldii var. *aurescens* Nakai, l. c. **42**: 451 (1928), e typo.

D. reticulata Koidzumi, l. c. **43**: 405 (1929), e typo.

D. Sieboldii var. *megaphylla* Honda, l. c. **51**: 858 (1937), e typo.

Lectotype. Specimen *α* in Herb. Thunberg, Uppsala.

var. **Sieboldiana** (Maxim.) Hara, stat. nov.

'*D. scabra* Thunb.': Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 20, t. 7 excl. fig. IV (1835)—Maximowicz, Revis. Hydrang. As. Or. 24, t. 2, fig. 1-18 (1867).

D. Sieboldiana Maximowicz, l. c. 26 (Feb. 1867), p.p. excl. fig.—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

D. Sieboldi Koernicke in Gartenfl. **16**: 74 (Mar. 1867).

D. Sieboldiana var. a. *typica* Schneider in Mitt. Deuts. Dendr. Ges. **13**: 177 (1904); Ill. Handb. Laubh. **1**: 379 (1905).

D. kiusiana Koidzumi ex Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 86 (1921), e typo.

D. subvelutina Nakai, l. c. **40**: 563 (1926), e typo.

D. taradakensis Nakai, l. c. **49**: 497 (1935), e typo.

f. **microcarpa** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

D. microcarpa Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **35**: 87 (1921); in Matsum., Icon. Pl. Koisik. **4**: 105, t. 265 (1921), e typo.

Deutzia crenata Sieb. et Zucc., Fl. Jap. **1**: 19, t. 6 (1835).

f. **candidissima** (Bonard) Hara, comb. nov.

D. crenata candidissima plena Fröbel ex Bonard in Hort. Franç. 1869: 347.

D. scabra f. *candidissima* (Bon.) Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. 1: 473 (1900).

f. **pubescens** (Makino) Hara, comb. nov.

D. scabra var. *typica* f. *pubescens* Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. 1 (7): 26 (1917).

var. **heterotricha** (Rehder) Hara, comb. nov.

D. heterotricha Rehder in Journ. Arnold Arb. 1: 207 (1920), e typo.

D. scabra var. *heterotricha* (Rehd.) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

f. **hebecarpa** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

D. hebecarpa Nakai in Matsum., Icon. Pl. Koisik. 1: 127, t. 64 (1913), e typo.

var. **Nakaiana** (Engl.) Hara, comb. nov.

D. Nakaiana Engler in Pfl.-fam. ed. 2, 18a: 197 (1930).

D. scabra var. *Nakaii* (sphalm.) (Engl.) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 614 (1953).

21) **Chaenomeles speciosa** (Sweet) Nakai. Japanese Quince (Flowering Quince) is a native of China, but was introduced into Japan about four hundred years ago, and many horticultural forms with flowers of various shades from deep scarlet to white have long been cultivated in Japanese gardens. As shown by Makino (1908), Koidzumi (1913), and Rehder (1915), *Chaenomeles japonica* Lindley based on *Pyrus japonica* Thunberg belongs to another dwarf species growing wild in Japan, and should not be applied to Japanese Quince. In 1954 I have also confirmed the fact by examining the type specimen of *Pyrus japonica* at Uppsala which consists of two flowering branches.

In recent years *Chaenomeles Lagenaria* (Lois.-Desl.) Koidzumi has often been adopted for Japanese Quince. However, when Loiseleur-Deslongchamps in 1815 first published *Cydonia Lagenaria*, the basonym of Koidzumi's combination, he cited *Pyrus japonica* Thunb. and *Cydonia japonica* Persoon as synonyms, and therefore *C. Lagenaria*¹⁾ is illegitimate, being a superfluous name for *Cydonia japonica* under the present Code of Botanical Nomenclature. So we cannot use *C. Lagenaria* for Japanese Quince, although its description and plate indicate the latter. The oldest valid name for Japanese Quince is *Chaenomeles speciosa* Nakai based on *Cydonia speciosa* Sweet (1818).

1) *Cydonia Lagenaria* Loiseleur-Deslongchamps in Duhamel du Monceau, Trait. Arb. ed. aug. 6: 255 (1815), excl. tab. 76, quoad syn.

Chaenomeles speciosa (Sweet) Nakai in Jap. Journ. Bot. **4** (4): 331 (1929)—Clapham, Tutin & Warburg, Fl. Brit. Is. 559 (1952)—Janchen in Phytom **5** (1/2): 82 (1953).

'*Pyrus japonica* Thunb.' sensu Sims in Bot. Mag. **18**: t. 692 (1803).

Malus japonica Andrews, Bot. Repos. **7**: t. 462 (1807).

Cydonia japonica Loiseleur, Herb. Amat. **2**: 73 (1817); non Persoon 1806.

Cydonia speciosa Sweet, Hort. Suburb. Lond. 113 (1818)—Guimpel, Otto, et Hayne, Abb. Fremd. Deuts. Holzzart. **88**, t. 70 (1825).

Chaenomeles japonica Lindley ex Bunge, Enum. Pl. Chin. Bor. **27** (1833), nom.—Spach, Hist. Nat. Vég. Phan. **2**: 159 (1834), p. p., excl. basonym.

Chaenomeles lagenaria Koidzumi in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **23**: 173 (1909); Consp. Rosac. Jap. **94** (1913), excl. basonym—Rehder in Pl. Wilson. **2**: 296 (1915); Bibl. Cult. Tr. & Shr. **276** (1949)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. **662** (1953).

f. **alba** (Lodd.) Hara, stat. nov.

Pyrus japonica alba Loddiges, Bot. Cab. **6**: t. 541 (1821).

f. **eburnea** (Carr.) Hara, stat. nov.

Chaenomeles japonica var. *eburnea* Carrière in Rev. Hort. **44**: 331, t. col. f. **4** (1872).

f. **extus-coccinea** (Carr.) Hara, stat. nov.

Chaenomeles japonica var. *extus coccinea* Carrière in Rev. Hort. **44**: 331, t. col. f. **3** (1872).

f. **Gaujardii** (Lem.) Hara, stat. nov.

Cydonia japonica var. *Gaujardii* Lemaire in Ill. Hort. **7**: t. 260, f. **1** (1860).

f. **Papeleusii** (Lem.) Hara, stat. nov.

Cydonia japonica var. *Papeleusii* Lemaire in Ill. Hort. **7**: t. 260, f. **2** (1860).

f. **tortuosa** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

Chaenomeles eugenoides var. *tortuosa* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **37**: 72 (1923).
var. **cathayensis** (Hemsl.) Hara, comb. nov.

Pyrus cathayensis Hemsley in Journ. Linn. Soc. **23**: 256 (1887), excl. syn.

Cydonia cathayensis Hemsley in Hooker, Icon. Pl. **27**: t. 2657-58 (1900).

Chaenomeles lagenaria var. *cathayensis* (Hemsl.) Rehder in Pl. Wilson. **2**: 297 (1915); Bibl. **277** (1949).

var. **Wilsonii** (Rehd.) Hara, comb. nov.

Chaenomeles lagenaria var. *Wilsonii* Rehder in Pl. Wilson. **2**: 298 (1915); Bibl. **277** (1949).

22) **Eleocharis attenuata** (Fr. et Sav.) Palla. As I have hitherto pointed out, this plant is clearly distinguished from *E. pellucida* Presl (*E. japonica* Miq.) which is widely distributed in south-east Asia. At Paris, I examined the authentic specimens from Yokoska (Savatier, no. 1381 & 2017) of *Scirpus attenuatus* Franch. et Sav. in 1954, and ascertained that it is conspecific with my *E. major*. While another specimens also from Yokoska (Savatier, no. 2016 & 2436) belong to *E. pellucida*.

Eleocharis attenuata (Fr. et Sav.) Palla in *Monde des Plantes* **12**: 40 (1910), ut *Heleocharis*—Hara in *Journ. Jap. Bot.* **19**: 153 (1943) & **20**: 333 (1944).

Scirpus attenuatus Franch. et Sav., *Enum. Pl. Jap.* **2**: 110 (1876) & 543 (1877), e typo.

Heleocharis major Hara in *Journ. Jap. Bot.* **11**: 820, f. 24 (1935).

H. laeviseta var. *major* (Hara) Hara, l. c. **14**: 521 (1938)—Ohwi in *Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Univ. ser. B*, **18**: 42 (1944); *Fl. Jap.* 224 (1953).

f. **laeviseta** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

Elaeocharis laeviseta Nakai in *Fedde, Repert.* **13**: 246 (1914)—Ohwi, *ll. cc.* 41 (1944) & 224 (1953).

E. attenuata var. *laeviseta* (Nakai) Hara, l. c. **19**: 153 (1943).

20) マルバウツギとウツギ *Deutzia scabra* Thunberg は初めマルバウツギとウツギの両種を混合して記載されたので、中井博士等はこの名をすてて、それぞれに *D. Sieboldiana* 及び *D. crenata* の学名を採用された。しかし *D. scabra* としてツェンベリーが図解したのは主にウツギに現存する α 標本 (マルバウツギ) にもとづいており、又これら2種を最初に区別した Sieb. et Zucc. (1835) は *D. scabra* をマルバウツギに残し、ウツギに *D. crenata* の新名を与え記載したので、現行命名規約の下では *D. scabra* Thunb. はマルバウツギに限定して用いるのが妥当である。九州に普通なツクシマルバウツギは葉の先が長く尖り、花糸の肩に突起があるが、関東のマルバウツギにも時に一部の花糸に小突起が見られる。ウツギは *D. crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. でよく、両種とも分布が広く変異に富んでいる。

21) ボケ 古くボケに用いられた *Chaenomeles japonica* (Thunb.) Lindley の学名は、クサボケに適用すべきであることは小泉博士等の扱いの通りである。そこでボケを別種と考えた場合には *C. Lagenaria* Koidzumi の名が近年よく用いられるが、その基になつた *Cydonia Lagenaria* Lois.-Desl. は *C. japonica* 即ちクサボケに対する superfluous name で適法でない。ボケの正しい種名は *C. speciosa* (Sweet) Nakai である。

22) オオハリイ バリーにある *Scirpus attenuatus* Fr. et Sav. の基準標本 (横須賀産) は間違いなくオオハリイ (セイタカハリイ) であるので、私が前に本誌で述べた様にその学名は *Eleocharis attenuata* (Fr. et Sav.) Palla がよい。